UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN



APPLETON PAPERS, INC. and NCR CORPORATION,

ORIGINA FEB 15 P4:25

Plaintiff(s),

J0 + 7

v.

Case No. 08-C-16 Green Bay, Wisconsin February 6, 2008 1:27 p.m.

GEORGE A. WHITING PAPER COMPANY,

Defendant(s).

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. GRIESBACH UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

McDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP, by LINDA M. DOYLE, Attorney at Law, 227 W. Monroe Street, Suite 4400, Chicago, Illinois 60606-5096, appearing on behalf of Appleton Papers, Inc., a plaintiff.

GASS WEBER MULLINS LLC, by **J. RIC GASS**, Attorney at Law, 309 N. Water Street, Suite 700, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, appearing on behalf of NCR Corporation, a plaintiff.

SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP, by **J. ANDREW SCHLICKMAN**, Attorney at Law, 1 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, appearing on behalf of NCR Corporation, a plaintiff.

DiRENZO & BOMIER LLC, by **PHILIP A. MUNROE**, Attorney at Law, Two Neenah Center, Suite 701, PO Box 788, Neenah, Wisconsin 54957-0788, appearing on behalf of George A. Whiting Paper Company, a defendant.

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	THE DEPUTY CLERK: The Court calls
3	Case No. 08-16, Appleton Papers and NCR Corporation
4	v. George A. Whiting Paper Company, for a status
5	conference.
6	May I have the appearances, please.
7	MR. GASS: For the plaintiff, Ric
8	Gass and Andy Schlickman.
9	MR. MUNROE: For Whiting Paper,
10	Philip Munroe.
11	MS. DOYLE: And Linda Doyle
12	appearing as well, by telephone.
13	THE COURT: You made it up here.
14	MR. GASS: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Mr. Gass, you were
16	supposed to be in Florida, weren't you?
17	MR. GASS: Right. It was a trek
18	yesterday, Judge, ending at 1:00 this morning
19	arriving here. So
20	THE COURT: Well, I'm honored.
21	That much effort.
22	(Laughter)
23	THE COURT: Okay, and Ms. Doyle,
24	you flew in this morning as I understand?

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MS. DOYLE: I did, from New York,

and I think I got lucky. I seem to be the only 1 2 one. My earlier flights were canceled, but I did manage to get in and get to my office about 10 3 minutes ago. 4 THE COURT: And is Milwaukee getting 5 its second foot of snow, is that what you're on 6 now? 7 MS. DOYLE: Yes. 8 THE COURT: I know they closed the 9 Federal court down there. It sounds like much 10 was closed, but --11 MS. DOYLE: Yes, it is closed, and 12 schools were ending as well. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. Well, as the parties here can tell you, we're bereft of snow. 15 The temperature has dropped, it's a little windy, 16 but other than that, everything is working. 17 18 So... MR. SCHLICKMAN: Well, Your 19 Honor, unfortunately I have to drive back through 20 all that to get to Chicago tonight --21 MS. DOYLE: It was 50 degrees in 22 New York, so it's quite a shock. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Schlickman is 24 looking forward to his trip to Chicago too. 25

1 Maybe you want to try one of our hotels, yes. Well, this was put on as a status conference. 2 I think it was at your request, Mr. Gass, right? 3 MR. GASS: It was. 4 THE COURT: And I'm not clear 5 exactly -- I know you've sent us information 6 concerning -- it looks like what could be a 7 related action that was the subject of a consent 8 decree in front of Judge Adelman? 9 MR. GASS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: And I did mention it 11 to him, and he said, "Yep." 12 (Laughter) 13 THE COURT: We thought maybe we 14 would see a Motion to Consolidate or some sort 15 of indication as to what the significance and 16 what action -- how they're related. 17 MR. GASS: Okay. If it's okay 18 with you, Andy and I would tag-team you this 19 afternoon. 20 THE COURT: That's fine. I want 21 to make sure, though, that Ms. Doyle can hear. 22 Are you picking it up all right? 23 MS. DOYLE: Yes, I am. 24

25

THE COURT:

Okay. Let us know --

we're in the process of modifying our phone system, and we're still on an old one that every now and then cuts in and out. So let us know if you can't hear anything.

MS. DOYLE: Okay.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Gass.

MR. GASS: Okay. Judge, what I'll try and do is give you a thumbnail of what I think would be a workable procedure going forward because, as you're going to learn, this case is an unusual animal.

It's been pending in various ways into decades now, and it involves obviously a very significant environmental issue, the Fox River.

Having grown up here, we all know how important that is to this state, and it ultimately will be one of the largest environmental dredging clean-ups in history.

I come late to the issue. Andy has been living the case for years, and so the way we thought we could help you best today is if I gave you my take on procedurally how to get the case off the ground, and then Andy will add on the complexities that are involved with the issues in the case.

There were, over the years, three or four consent decrees relating to small discrete parts of the clean-up. And the river, in terms of clean-up, is divided into operating units.

In the last of those consent decrees, all of which were handled by Judge Adelman, a party by the name of Glatfelter has moved to reopen part of it.

And this case involves the equitable allocation of contribution of all the potentially responsible parties for the clean-up costs.

So what Glatfelter is getting involved in in attempting to reopen part of that consent decree is related, on the substance and the merits, with this case.

And the issue of potential consolidation is obviously one that should be looked at closely as we start to go forward here.

The two things that relate to getting this case off the launching pad are that the parties

-- the major -- major isn't the right word. The parties that have been focused upon for clean-up by the Government have been attempting to settle it with extensive mediation. And that mediation is going to finish the end of this month.

The second thing that is background is that for that mediation to happen and for working with the Government on the clean-up merits, the type of clean-up, the cost, et cetera, the parties all entered into Standstill and Tolling Agreements. Those agreements will expire by the end of this month.

So this action was filed to start the process. The things that would interfere with it going forward will be done at the end of the month, and at that point, it will be appropriate to get all parties added to this litigation.

We filed one motion, which you granted, to add Glatfelter. A motion was filed today, just coming through the ECF system as we speak here, to add the other parties.

And so our suggestion procedurally is to try and make the process of getting all the appropriate parties in front of you and get us to a scheduling conference.

We'd like to suggest the following: that there be an order that the rest of the parties can be added without having to do individual motions for leave of court and that we have all of the parties that we're aware of added by the end of

1	February.
2	THE COURT: Now are there more
3	parties than are included in this motion?
4	MR. GASS: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Insurers or
6	MR. GASS: No. The Government
7	focused on six or seven of the parties. But there
8	are other individual papermills and/or waste
9	treatment operations.
10	THE COURT: How many in all?
11	MR. GASS: Andy?
12	MR. SCHLICKMAN: I think
13	approximately 30.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Are they all
15	involved in the mediation?
16	MR. SCHLICKMAN: No, they aren't.
17	The six or seven parties that the Government has
18	focused on in the past are the ones that have
19	been participating in that mediation process,
20	Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead,
22	Mr. Gass. You can continue.
23	MR. GASS: So the plan the kind
24	of a schedule that we would see is that we would
25	add, under a general grant of leave to amend, all

of the parties that we think should be in by the end of February for kind of these major parties that the Government has focused on.

And we would have them added by March 4th, at the latest, and then all of those parties

-- I think it would expedite the process if they all had a responsive pleading deadline of no later than March 24th.

And we would then orchestrate the communication with all of those parties to develop a proposed scheduling order that would be submitted to you no later than April 14th. And I think those dates would fit with what the rules provide.

The only three confounders to having this case ready for you with a proposed scheduling order by the middle of April -- the three confounders are these: one, the parties that we add may want to add other parties, but I think we can deal with that in the scheduling conference order.

The second issue is that because of the number of parties involved and the fact that these are major corporations, there are some conflicts issues in terms of retaining counsel.

We believe that all of the parties that the Government has focused on so far have

national counsel selected, and so there's no problem there with conflicts. But we're going to run out of local counsels in Wisconsin because of conflicts.

So if your order provided that, for all future amended pleadings adding parties, that a copy of the scheduling order had to be part of that packet, it would underline for the new parties the urgency of getting their local counsel selected.

The only other confounder in terms of getting us off the launching pad is that as you -- I can see you thinking about the possibility of insurance defendants coming in. That's possible for some of the smaller players, but I believe that most of the parties that have been focused on by the Government either already have their own insurance litigation commenced -- in fact, one of the parties is going to go to trial next week across the street.

THE COURT: I'm summoned for jury duty.

(Laughter)

THE COURT: So far I've not been excused.

1 MR. GASS: Well, you have a conflict 2 now. THE COURT: I thought I did before, 3 but Judge Zuidmulder (phonetic) is a strict Judge. Are any of you involved in that case? 5 MR. GASS: No, we are not. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 How does an insurance issue end up -- and multiple insurance 8 -- end up in a jury trial? 9 MR. GASS: Oh --10 THE COURT: Oh, I don't know. 11 It'll be interesting. They're talking four to six weeks 12 13 or something. MR. GASS: Right. Right, yes. 14 So at least from the parties that the 15 Government has focused on that will come in to 16 this case, either their litigation has been 17 commenced or settlements have been reached. 18 But no guarantee that on some of the smaller 19 players, they might say, "Hey, we've got to get 20 21 our insurer in here," but I don't see that as a big confounder. 22 When we get to the actual schedule of laying 23 out dates, the Court should be aware that there 24 will be a very big focus on smaller players in 25

1	attempting to do settlements of the smaller people.
2	So that ultimately it would be our hope that when
3	we get down to having to try the allocation in
4	front of you, you will have a manageable number
5	of players that you'd be dealing with.
6	THE COURT: But it would still most
7	likely require a courtroom larger than this?
8	MR. GASS: Yes.
9	THE COURT: This is a case that
10	probably should be heard in the Milwaukee
11	courthouse. I can go down there. I'm not saying
12	that means it would be transferred, but unless
13	things move much more quickly toward construction
14	of a new courthouse here, it does appear this is
15	the kind of case
16	MR. GASS: It is
17	THE COURT: that would be handled
18	down there. You foresee, though, that this would
19	require a trial? This is not going to be a
20	motion
21	MR. GASS: No.
22	THE COURT: disposed of by motion
23	in your view?
24	MR. GASS: No.
25	THE COURT: And how many parties do

1 you think will end up and how long down the road 2 a trial and how long a trial? Have you given those matters any thought or is that really getting way 3 ahead of the things? 4 MR. GASS: Oh, no. No. We have 5 thought that out, and Andy knows the facts and the 7 players better than I do. MR. SCHLICKMAN: Well, Your Honor, 8 first of all, you know, with respect to the number 9 of parties that would be presumably still in the 10 case at that point, you know, that will turn, I 11 think, on some of the discovery that's taken. 12 Clearly there are parties who discharge 13 PCBs to the river that are smaller than some of 14 the other parties. And as Mr. Gass indicated, we 15 16

would make every effort to take some focused discovery earlier in the case; try to verify that that is, in fact, the case; that there are smaller parties and see if we can --

MS. DOYLE: This is Linda Doyle. I can no longer hear.

Speak a little more THE COURT: directly into the microphone and she'll pick it up.

> I'm sorry, Linda. MR. SCHLICKMAN:

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I'm getting as close to the microphone as I can here. Does that sound better?

MS. DOYLE: Yes.

MR. SCHLICKMAN: With that caveat, you know, that discovery will probably tell us, you know, who will be in for the long run and who may get out early. I would imagine that this is a case, once it goes to trial -- I think the issue is such that it won't be disposed of on motion; it will go to trial. It's the application of equitable factors to determine allocable shares of a large sum of money.

We'd be talking probably 10 to 12 parties at trial is my best guess based on what I know right now.

Just a little bit of background. This is a case that involves activities that occurred in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s in terms of the actual discharges of PCBs to the river. And as you're well aware, there have been a lot of activities over the last 15-20 years on just how to address the problem from the regulatory EPA perspective.

Because there's not a lot of direct evidence of PCB discharges, Your Honor, there's going to have to be a fair amount of reconstruction of

activities that occurred in that timeframe.

There's going to have to be -- once the facts are reconstructed, there's going to have to be expert analysis of what those facts meant for actual discharges into the river. There's going to be expert testimony about once PCBs were discharged, how they moved in a river system, how they ended up in the various areas that are to be cleaned up, which is to say, you know, we'll have to sit down with the other counsel and work out a proposed scheduling order.

But, you know, my view right now is that we're looking at both fact and expert discovery -- probably about two years of discovery before the case would be ready for final pretrial work and putting pretrial orders together.

So our best guess would be, you know, if discovery really started in earnest in April or May, we're probably looking at a trial date in the latter half of 2010.

THE COURT: And a trial of a number of weeks or you think months?

MR. SCHLICKMAN: I would like to think a number of weeks. Again, sitting here right now, it's going to be a lengthy trial. I would

1	hope that through stipulations and whatnot, we
2	could do that in a manageable period of time.
3	Again, my best guess, six to eight weeks here,
4	but I could see things that could occur that might
5	make it longer than that.
6	THE COURT: Is now a good time to
7	see what Ms. Doyle and Mr. Munroe's views are
8	or has this been a discussion that's been going on
9	between those parties that are already in the case?
10	Mr. Munroe?
11	MR. MUNROE: Your Honor, this
12	morning Mr. Schlickman and I had a very brief
13	conversation
14	THE COURT: Are you hearing,
15	Ms. Doyle?
16	MS. DOYLE: No, nothing past a
17	good morning.
18	THE COURT: Is your microphone
19	on?
20	MR. MUNROE: The green light
21	is one second. It is now.
22	THE COURT: That helps too.
23	MR. MUNROE: All right.
24	Mr. Schlickman and I spoke for maybe five or
25	ten minutes this morning, and he sort of

outlined the basic idea of getting the parties added by the end of this month and have responsive pleadings by the end of March.

So I haven't had a lot of time to think about this. And my client is a very, very small player in this matter according to the information I've been able to obtain. The documentation shows that over the course of three years, we discharged something on the order of 1.8 pounds of PCBs into Little Lake Butte des Morts.

But in any event, as I look at what the deadlines are that they're proposing -- that have been proposed here, I certainly have no concern about when they want to add the parties.

Their suggestion that responsive pleadings
be filed by everybody by March 24 I think is also
-- that's okay. But the schedule doesn't account
for any crossclaims that may be filed or
counterclaims that may be filed in the first round
of responsive pleadings and the time it will take
to respond to those.

I would assume, if we're talking contribution actions, there will inevitably be crossclaims and counterclaims as well. And those will need responses before we just sit down and start trying

to prepare a scheduling order.

And Whiting is one of the parties that

Mr. Gass talked about as presenting a possible confounder with respect to insurance coverage.

I think in our particular case when we got the complaint, we had to take a look at both the policies that are currently in effect and those that were in effect at the time of the alleged discharges.

And so we can't even find some of those old policies, but we know who the carriers are. And we've tendered the defense to the carriers that were on the risk back at the time that these discharges supposedly occurred.

And I can see, because of the time that's involved and these insurance companies having to go back and trying to recreate their files or locate the policies and verify the coverage, that resolving even whether or not insurance companies are going to accept a tender of defense and to what extent, there will need to be insurance — you know, litigation over insurance coverage is probably going to take at least month and maybe two to finish sorting out.

Under the Wisconsin rules, I would assume that

the duty to defend in Wisconsin is the same as it is here (unintelligible) in Federal court, and many of those companies may very well assume the tender and then file summary judgment motions to have -- in this case, to have coverage determinations made.

And I just bring this up because that's probably going to have some effect on the scheduling. And you're probably going to be presented with Motions to Stay proceedings on the merits pending the outcome of the insurance disputes.

THE COURT: Ms. Doyle, do you wish to add anything on that?

MS. DOYLE: Hello?

THE COURT: Yes. Ms. Doyle, do you wish to add anything?

MS. DOYLE: Oh, I'm sorry. All
I got was Ms. Doyle. No, I don't, Your Honor.
Unfortunately, I haven't had a chance to talk to
counsel before this call, and so this is the first
time hearing it. And I've talked to my
partner in Boston who is representing the client.

But my general reaction is I don't see any objections to the schedule that's been outlined,

but certainly we have to talk to our client. 1 THE COURT: Mr. --2 MS. DOYLE: I don't see -- we, 3 unfortunately, all didn't have an opportunity to 4 talk before this call. 5 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. --6 MS. DOYLE: I know Andy had called 7 me, but I was traveling back from New York, so 8 I wasn't able to return your call. 9 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. 10 Schlickman, if you want to comment on Mr. Munroe's 11 And why the urgency here? concerns. 12 MR. SCHLICKMAN: Well, let me --13 I'll specifically address his comment, and I'll 14 answer the urgency question. 15 I think there's a possibility what Mr. Munroe 16 describes could happen. Our view here is that 17 given some events I'll describe in a minute, it's 18 time to start moving this type of litigation 19 forward because the parties need to get some sort 20 of resolution as to what the share issues are 21 because lots of money needs to be spent in the near 22 term to begin work at the site that EPA is 23 requiring. 24 We propose the schedule that Mr. Gass 25

outlined because we want to move this forward.

We don't want to move it unnecessarily quickly, and
we don't want to move it unnecessarily slowly. We

want to move it in the right way.

And I would expect that if Mr. Munroe is correct, that we see crossclaims and counterclaims and issues having to do with, you know, insurance defense questions, the parties can talk about that at the scheduling conference, you know, we contemplate occurring sometime in the latter part of March.

And it may be that we need the Court's assistance, you know, a scheduling conference shortly after that time. But I think our view is let's at least see where we're at at that point, sit down and talk about it. If we need the Court's assistance, we can let you know.

On the urgency question, you know, I personally have been dealing with the Fox River matter since 1995, almost 13 years now, and I've told some people in some respects, you know, this matter is just beginning in this sense.

The EPA and the State of Wisconsin issued an order back in November because they were not satisfied with how settlement discussions had been

progressing, requiring the seven or eight parties they had been focusing on to start doing the work and start doing the work right away in the river.

Things had been moving forward in that direction, but they really tried to jumpstart it. And we've been required by this order, which they have the authority to issue and which there's fairly drastic consequences if you don't comply with it, they're requiring work that is going to cost hundreds of millions of dollars over the next several years and even in the near term, tens, if not hundreds, of millions of dollars.

And it's at the point now where if the parties cannot voluntarily decide how to share these rather substantial costs, there's going to have to be a decision by this Court setting those shares.

And unfortunately we may have to wait two or three years to get that decision, but given that order and given some other developments, you know, we feel this is the time.

If the Court would just allow me a couple more minutes of comments, I'd like to comment on the Glatfelter issue, the other proceeding. What Glatfelter has done is once this order came out requiring work in the river, you know, it sought

to reopen a consent decree proceeding that was closed to, in essence, have a hearing on some of its liability defenses, the same defenses that would be relevant to this case, this allocation case.

And it proposed a case management order to Judge Adelman that would limit that hearing just to the parties on the consent decree. There are two private parties on the consent decree and two governmental parties. NCR would not be able to participate in that proceeding if the motion were granted.

We feel that this is the case where the allocation should be decided with all the parties in it, which is why we brought that case. And it's our view that a consent decree proceeding, which was really just a vehicle for entering a consent decree that set forth the terms and conditions of doing some work in the river, is not the proper vehicle for dealing with the allocation issues, which is why we've made no effort to consolidate the cases. We really think this case alone is the correct one.

There was the order from EPA. There was Glatfelter's effort essentially to try to litigate

these issues without the other parties. That had some real motivation for us bringing this litigation at this time too because we wanted the Courts to know -- Judge Adelman to know that the client felt they did have another forum in which to litigate its issues and a more proper forum than that consent decree.

The other reason behind the urgency of all this is, frankly, we've made reference to the mediation, we've made reference to settlement discussions. There have been settlement discussions on and off over the last four or five years in varying contexts with varying parties --

MS. DOYLE: This is Linda Doyle.

I'm sorry, but I can no longer hear.

MR. SCHLICKMAN: I'm sorry, Linda.

We've never reached a resolution on anything, and we do have some more mediation sessions scheduled. I have to say we're not optimistic that we're going to make any more progress than we have over the last several months.

So it's those factors together that have converged to -- this is why now's the time to do it, and given the expenses we're going to be

2.0

incurring over the next several years, why it's important to move this forward and not just let it sit for a while.

THE COURT: Tell me about the litigation before Judge Adelman and how is this separate. I mean, if there are other parties that should be in that litigation, wouldn't you just normally add other parties or how old is that? And if --

MR. SCHLICKMAN: Well, it's a consent decree that was lodged and entered by Judge Adelman, I believe four or five years ago -- I think 2003.

It was an action brought by the Government.

After the settlement had been negotiated, the consent decree to do the work -- and it's to do the work in one part of the river, the area known as Little Lake Butte des Morts, and it's referred to as operable unit one. So the geographic focus of the consent decree is just that part of the river.

The only two defendants are Glatfelter and another company called WTM1, used to be known as Wisconsin Tissue. There were no other parties of the 30 I mentioned before that are involved in

that case, and the case is over.

I mean, the consent decree was entered. The

Court retained jurisdiction over the consent

decree in case there were issues about the clean-up

as the work unfolded. But it was not a case that

was intended to litigate the allocation questions,

you know, what each party's share should be for

the clean-up of OU1 and the rest of the river.

This case that we have brought is designed to do that. It's litigation among the private parties to determine the share. The Government is not a party to this case. It's possible that one agency of the United States will be a defendant to this case because of activities they undertook on the river.

And it's also the Justice Department of the United States has vehemently opposed the reopening of the consent decree.

There's sort of two issues that Judge Adelman has before him: number one, should the consent decree even be reopened. Is it proper to reopen it, and is it being used for some sort of improper purpose?

If he decides that issue, that it should be reopened, then there's a question of, you know,

what type of management -- case management order

he should enter in that proceeding to deal with

the issues that Glatfelter has raised.

So there's a chance -- and from my

perspective, there's a good chance that that case
is going to go nowhere; that it won't be reopened,
and then we'll be left with this case which has,
you know, been, in my view, designed to really
address the full array of allocation issues that
the parties need to deal with here to sort out
what the proper share should be.

MR. GASS: Judge, a couple of things. Amplifying on what Andy just said, that case in front of -- the consent order in front of Judge Adelman involving PCB contamination of operating unit one, OU1, if Glatfelter were to reopen that, it gets into the messy intertwining of issues of did those PCBs just stay in OU1 or did they, over the years, migrate to two, three and four.

What's in front of you is the global -who's responsible in what percentage for every one
of those operating units. So you have, at the
end of the day, that global allocation. And so
hopefully Judge Adelman will agree with the

Government it's not appropriate to reopen it, and it is not appropriate to have just a partial allocation done with one party relative to one operating unit when really the big question is all of them.

The second thing I wanted to comment on was one of Mr. Munroe's comments that there would be crossclaims and counterclaims. In this particular set of circumstances, those crossclaims and counterclaims will in no way be a side show.

THE COURT: The whole thing is the apportionment.

MR. GASS: Exactly.

THE COURT: So they're -- not even really necessary to make a crossclaim in the sense of what you're seeking is an apportionment.

MR. GASS: Exactly. Right on point.

The last comment was whether the insurance carriers might move to stay, et cetera. I know, from having done some recent research that you've written on that, Judge Crabb has written on it also, and I think, at least in Judge Crabb's case, she did not stay because of the unique

circumstances of the case.

THE COURT: I know it's

discretionary. But it does put the insurers,

given Wisconsin law, in some very difficult

positions, I know, if I don't stay. But I know

it says, in Federal courts in particular, we have

a fair amount of discretion.

MR. GASS: Right, and my ending comment on that was that's an issue to take up at the scheduling conference if the insurance carriers really do appear and do that.

entering this order, I mean, if I go along with this and grant the Motion for Leave to Amend and also grant authority to add other parties on or before whatever date, add the parties by March 4th without further order, without requiring you to seek further leave of the Court, and then requiring responsive pleadings by the 24th, all of these objections and defenses can be raised, including if someone thinks this action doesn't even belong here, or that really this is -- whether it's some sort of claim preclusion or res judicata or some argument that somehow Judge Adelman's action is the operative one or along those lines, those issues

can be raised -- I can address those later.

It seems to me that if there are difficulties with this in terms of fairness and prejudice to other parties, I'll hear about it, and a better way to resolve it might be to try to address it as it comes up. At least this will ensure that those issues get raised in a timely manner.

MR. GASS: Correct. Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Munroe or Ms. Doyle, anything else? Mr. Munroe?

MR. MUNROE: I'm making I think -Whiting Paper is in the case. Whiting Paper has
an extension, and Mr. Schlickman has agreed that
if you set this order up, that our time to answer
will be extended to March 24th as well.

So I'm sort of making observations here,

I think more -- not as an advocate. First of
all, let me put it to you this way. Whiting

Paper was approached probably four or five years
ago to enter into a Standstill Agreement similar
to the one that has been described here, and

Whiting Paper did not do that and heard nothing
further about this litigation until it was served
with the summons and complaint in early January.

Now it seems to me that there are probably

going to be other parties, and I don't know if there are. And once we got this pleading, they came to me because I've done work for them before and said, "What are we dealing with here?"

And quite frankly, I'm probably just interim counsel until either the insurance company accepts the tender of defense or declines and then we hire somebody who has more experience in this type of law, even for the purposes of pleading.

Now if there are other small parties who are in the same situation as Whiting, they may have the same issues and problems, trying to answer timely — I mean, I recognize once they're served, they have 20 days, and if they don't — so maybe this isn't a concern because it's within the framework of the rules.

But I just raise these issues because I guess what I'm thinking here is if you enter this order now, are you setting the stage for lots of people to come to you and raise objections that are going to have to be dealt with then? And maybe this is so hypothetical you don't really want to worry about it.

THE COURT: No. It's very possible

I recognize that given the complexity of

this area of law and the lack of familiarity that most of the attorneys in this area are going to have, that there is going to be some uneasiness about moving quickly to file a response. But then the rules allowing amendment are liberal.

I certainly can't see denying someone an opportunity to add affirmative defenses that they simply were unaware of at the time. I don't believe that should -- I think what the plaintiffs are really trying to do is get the ball rolling -- MR. GASS: Yes.

THE COURT: -- and recognizing that there's no guarantee this is going to move things as rapidly as they will want, but it certainly will move things faster than simply letting everything take the normal route because in the normal route, they'd wait until whatever -- file multiple motions to add new parties. We'd wait for pleadings, and then there'd be crossclaims, whether they're needed or not, and counterclaims. And then it might be September, October, November before it's on my calendar for a scheduling conference.

And if these issues are going to slow things down, they'll slow things down now rather than

And I think that makes some sense. 1 later. 2 Ms. Doyle, do you have anything you wish to add? 3 MS. DOYLE: No, I do not, Your 4 5 Honor. THE COURT: Okay. I'll go ahead 6 and enter the order then that's --7 MR. SCHLICKMAN: Your Honor, excuse 8 Can I make just one clarification? 9 me. THE COURT: Yes. 10 I just want to make MR. SCHLICKMAN: 11 sure that there's no doubt about this. 12 What we are asking for is with respect to 13 leave of Court to file and join additional parties 14 without seeking a written motion, we're only 15 seeking that through the date of March 4th. 16 seeking that through the time a scheduling order is 17 entered because we are in the process of 18 terminating a number of Standstill and Tolling 19 Each of those run for 30 days from 20 Agreements. the time notice is served before you can actually 21 join the parties. So there may be some parties 22 that slip beyond the 4th. 23 But what we had in mind is that at least the 24

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more significant parties and the ones that we can

join, if they can file their responsive pleadings
by the 24th, then we can meet shortly afterwards -yeah, by the 24th -- and meet shortly afterwards
for this initial scheduling conference. We should
be in a good position to get many of these issues
out on the table that we're talking about here
and start trying to deal with them in an organized
fashion.

THE COURT: Well, that may leave some of those parties, if they're served after the 4th, less than 20 days to file an answer. Those are parties I'd likely hear from.

MR. SCHLICKMAN: And what we had requested was that the parties that are served by March 3rd or March 4th -- it doesn't matter, one of those two dates -- if they're served by that date, they would respond on the 24th. If they're served after that date, they would just respond in the normal course, again unless the scheduling conference dealt with it in a different way.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, why don't you -- did you do a proposed order or do you want to do one?

MR. SCHLICKMAN: We will.

THE COURT: Why don't you prepare
a proposed order, submit it to my proposed
mailbox or proposed order mailbox. Provide
Mr. Munroe and Ms. Doyle with a copy. Give me --

a 24-hour turnaround I'll give you to object.

But essentially it's along the lines of what you've asked for here. I don't have -- given the description of the events, I'll certainly allow adding additional parties without further leave.

In fact, I'll go ahead and grant your most recent motion today. And I'll direct the Clerk to enter a margin order granting that. So you can add those parties. Others, by March 4th without leave of the Court, or up until, did you say, the scheduling order?

MR. SCHLICKMAN: Yes, up until issuance of the scheduling order. We wish -
THE COURT: Okay. You may add further parties without leave of the Court up until the issuance of the scheduling order.

Parties who are served on or before March 4th, the responsive pleadings are due by March 24th.

And then I'll direct that all parties that have appeared then submit -- well, now how do you want to handle the proposed scheduling order?

You want a proposed scheduling order by

April 14th, and you envision meeting with those

parties and then seeing if you can reach agreement?

MR. SCHLICKMAN: What we would envision, Your Honor, is sometime before March 31st, between March 24th, when we get the responsive pleadings, and then March 31st, we would try to organize an initial meeting of those parties that have appeared to begin discussing the scheduling issues, with the goal of submitting to the Court -- and then the Court could put this in an order if it would prefer that -- that the report on the scheduling conference be submitted by April 14th.

As I understand the rules, the 90 day period for issuing the scheduling order would run on April 21st, 90 days after Mr. Munroe filed his appearance.

So we could do that. We could schedule it for an actual scheduling conference around that time. But we would be prepared to try to work with the other parties to get you a report on scheduling by April 14th.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that makes sense, and then I think it also makes sense

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1	to give a scheduling conference date where parties	
2	can appear if they wish to be heard on that matter.	
3	Given the number of parties, it seems to me that	
4	that should probably be a live hearing if we're	
5	going to have disputes and	
6	MS. DOYLE: Hello?	
7	THE COURT: I'm looking at a	
8	calendar, Ms. Doyle. Just a moment.	
9	MS. DOYLE: Oh, okay.	
10	(Pause)	
11	THE COURT: How about April 23rd,	
12	9:00 in the morning? Let's make it 9:30.	
13	All right?	
14	MR. SCHLICKMAN: Yes.	
15	MR. GASS: Yes.	
16	THE COURT: Okay. I'll look for	
17	the proposed order then and issue that. And	
18	anything further we can do today?	
19	MR. MUNROE: Two clarifications,	
20	Your Honor.	
21	THE COURT: Yes?	
22	MR. MUNROE: Am I correct that my	
23	client is included among the parties who have	
24	until March 24th to file responsive pleadings?	
25	THE COURT: Yes.	

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MR. MUNROE: And where will the scheduling conference take place? You had mentioned the possibility of Milwaukee?

THE COURT: I wasn't thinking that quickly. Here for the scheduling purposes. thinking if this matter would go to trial -- and there will be -- I mean, at some point, I don't know -- this would be considered a related case with the one in front of Judge Adelman.

See, there's a number of factors here. would clearly be a case that arises in the division of the District that I'm responsible for. this case, were it to come to me -- and when I first took office, Judges transferred cases that would have been assigned to me anyhow, subject to a number of exceptions.

Now I guess it may depend on how much involvement Judge Adelman has had in the matter, how much he's invested in it, and I don't have a feel for any of those things. So I'm not sure if I will ultimately, even assuming they remain separate, if this would be consolidated there -but in terms of this action right now, the scheduling conference will be here in Green Bay All right. in this courtroom.

1	MR. SCHLICKMAN: Judge, if I can ask
2	you one question, and it's really in terms of an
3	offer. You've probably picked up pretty quickly
4	that there's some jargon associated with this case,
5	OU1, OU2, et cetera.
6	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
7	MR. SCHLICKMAN: Would it be helpful
8	to you to have a non-adversarial, two to three-page
9	backgrounder with maybe the map showing these
10	various units and some of the glossary of terms?
11	THE COURT: Sure. You want to
12	e-file that?
13	MR. SCHLICKMAN: Yes.
14	THE COURT: Yes, that would be
15	great. Everyone would have access to it. And
16	I appreciate it.
17	Okay. Anything further then?
18	MR. SCHLICKMAN: Nothing.
19	THE COURT: All right. Well, have a
20	nice drive or maybe a retreat. Goodbye, Ms. Doyle.
21	MS. DOYLE: Thank you very much.
22	THE COURT: Yes.
23	(Whereupon, at 2:13 p.m., the proceedings
24	were concluded.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, JOHN W. GALES, Notary Public and Registered Professional Reporter in and for the State of Wisconsin, certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were recorded digitally and were thereafter transcribed;

That the foregoing is a true and accurate record of the proceeding;

I further certify that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or any of the parties, nor financially interested in the action.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Wisconsin that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this // day of February, 2008.

JOHN W. GALES

Registered Professional Reporter

Registered Merit Reporter

Notary Public, State of Wisconsin

My commission expires 10/23/2011.